

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 159, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 159, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 159, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889FA1
RGB	136, 159, 161
RGB Percent	53%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.16, 0.01, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	185°, 12%, 58%
HSV	185°, 16%, 63%
XYZ	28.9845, 32.6037, 38.4837
YIQ	152.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

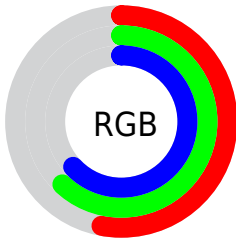
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 148, 161
Decimal	8953761
CIE _{Lab}	63.84, -7.59, -3.75
CIE _{LCh}	64, 8.463, 206.327
Yxy	32.6037, 0.2896, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287143841 (0xFF889FA1)
YUV	152.3510, 4.2640, -14.3398
Hunter-Lab	57.0997, -9.3156, 0.0098

Details

The RGB color **136, 159, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 138, 136**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 214, 216**, and **86, 108, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 158, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 160, 161**.

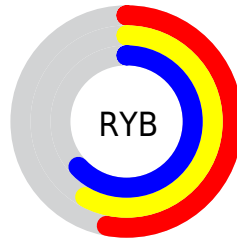
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (62%)

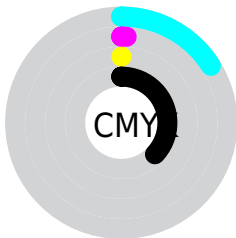
Blue (63%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

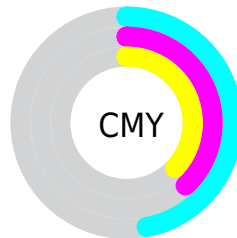


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 159, 161 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 136, 159, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 159, 161

255, 255, 255


 190, 214, 216

 217, 242, 244

 246, 255, 255

 136, 159, 161

 110, 133, 135

 86, 108, 110


 62, 83, 85

 40, 60, 62

 18, 38, 40

 0, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

 136, 159, 161

 120, 158, 161

 136, 159, 161

 152, 160, 161

■ 104, 156, 161

■ 168, 162, 161

■ 88, 155, 161

■ 184, 163, 161

■ 72, 154, 161

■ 200, 164, 161

■ 56, 153, 161

■ 217, 165, 161

■ 39, 151, 161

■ 233, 167, 161

■ 23, 150, 161

■ 249, 168, 161

■ 7, 149, 161

■ 255, 169, 161

■ 0, 148, 161

■ 255, 171, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



138, 159, 153



136, 159, 161



139, 158, 167

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



136, 159, 161



164, 151, 163



162, 154, 140

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



136, 159, 161



161, 138, 136

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



168, 151, 142



136, 159, 161



170, 150, 156

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



136, 159, 161



155, 153, 168



171, 150, 148



154, 156, 141

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



136, 159, 161



143, 156, 169



171, 150, 148



164, 153, 140

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



136, 159, 161



199, 208, 209



136, 161, 138



98, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



136, 159, 161



169, 206, 209



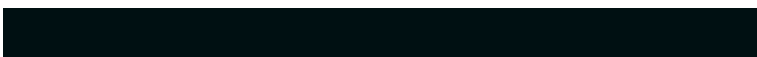
136, 147, 161



73, 81, 82



0, 134, 145



0, 16, 18

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



161, 136, 159



209, 169, 206



161, 150, 136



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 134



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 159, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

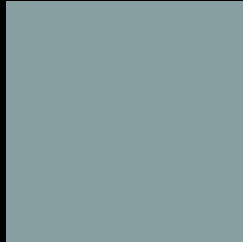
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 159, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

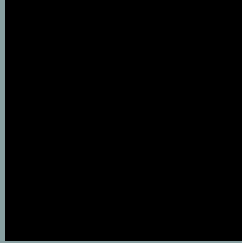
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

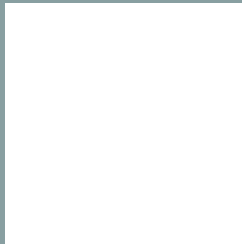
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 136, 159, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 159, 161.



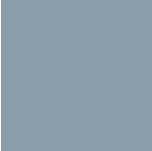
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 159, 161.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
138, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 159, 161

Protanomaly

149, 156, 159

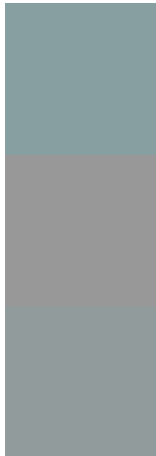
Deuteranomaly

154, 153, 162

Tritanomaly

137, 158, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 159, 161

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

146, 155, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 159, 161 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(136, 159, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 159, 161)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 159, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 159, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 159, 161 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 159, 161) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 159, 161) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 159, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 159, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 159, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 159,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 159, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 159, 161) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
159, 161) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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